

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867.

[No. 2003.]

Vol. VII.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, **A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.** Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices. P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

## FOR SALE,

20 hds. South-west Mountain **TOBACCO**, Selected for the West-India market. **ILL S O,** London Bill Wine, excellent quality, Wm. Hodgson. July 21.

Twenty thousand lbs. **Porto Rico Green Coffee** and **St. Croix Sugars**, received per s.s. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas. For sale by **R. Veitch and Co.** or **C. Powell.** July 21.

## FOR SALE,

BY **LEWIS DEBLOIS**, An assortment of **BROAD CLOTHS**, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them imported to drawback. **Havens Duck.** French Brandy. Calcutta Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks. New-England Rum, in barrels. Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime. May 7.

## A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. Liberal wages will be given by applying to **M. MILLER.** June 20.

## District of Columbia.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine. It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above. **Lewis Deblois.** May 16.

**Twenty-five Dollars Reward.**

**ANY** **WITNESS**, sometime in the months of November or December last, a **NEGRO MAN** by the name of **SAM**, who was hired in the town of Alexandria, a Mr. **Ree**, **Smith**. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very stout, of rather a yellowish or tawny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems timid and timorous when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give **Thirty Dollars** reward.

**Baldwin M. Lee.** Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d

Complete sets of **SALMAGUNDI** as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

**R. GRAY,** Bookseller, King Street August 14.

## FOR BOSTON,



**HARMONY,** ROBERT HENRY MASTER. A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for passengers—Six hundred barrels will be taken on freight. Apply to **JOHN G. LADD.** Who has received per said brig a few half pipes, **Choice Old Port Wine.** Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of **New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.** Aug. 19.

## For Freight or Charter,



**THE SHIP COMMERCE,** Capt. JAMES CRODDELL, A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board. **William Hodgson.** July 20.

## For Amsterdam (direct)



**ALEXANDRIA,** Capt. Weston. For freight of one hundred and twenty hds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls. Apply to **Lawson & Fowle, Alexandria** or **Washington Bowie, Georgetown.** July 23.

## JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth, **AND FOR SALE BY** **Lawson & Fowle,** 50 tons **PLASTER** 100 boxes **SOAP** 50 boxes Mould and Dipped **CANDLES** 20 barrels **MACKAREL**, and 200 boxes Nova Scotia **HERRINGS.** August 8.

## WANTED,

**A MILLER** who is master of his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to **Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.** March 17.

## JAMES BACON,

**At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;**

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, **Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,**

**Loaf and Lump (ditto),** Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong. **Best green Coffee,** Chocolate, of a superior quality. **MADEIRA,** Baiselles, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port. Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters, Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes. London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

**TEAS,** particularly selected for family use. **WINE S.**

## WANTED,

## A WET NURSE.

Enquire of the Printer, August 21. **Just Received,** By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber, 7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. for immediate use. **James Patton.** August 21.

## Bills on London for Sale,

**For BOSTON,** The Brig MARY, ROBERT B. HALL, Master; Will sail in a few days, and will take a few hundred barrels on freight if immediate application is made to **Lawson and Fowle—** Who have for Sale, **The CARGO of said Brig,** Consisting of 112 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown soap; 20 ditto chocolate. **IN STORE,** 10 bales Beerboon gurrahs; 15 chests imperial and hyson teas; 20 hds. and 30 barrels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy; 10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and 30 cases claret wine; 20 hds. retailing molasses; 5 hds. and 60 barrels Muscovado and clayed sugars; 5 casks superior oil; 10 boxes spermaceti; 150 do. mould, and 30 do. dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1 case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese. August 21.

## LANDING,

From on board the brig Louisa, from **MADEIRA,** **AND FOR SALE,** 4 pipes 8 hds. 8 quarter-casks, **Choice Madeira Wine,** Shipped by Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop and Co. Of the same quality as they have for some years past sent to Judge Washington and others for their own use, and which is deemed very superior. **William Hodgson.** August 20.

## JAMES SANDERSON

**Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,** 5000 lbs. best Green Coffee 10 tierces fresh Rice 20 kegs fresh Raisins 12 tierces green Copperas 5 pipes Cognac Brandy 10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica 30 barrels N. E. Rum 25 barrels Whiskey 10 bales Cotton 5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards 12 boxes Tin Plates. **AND IN STORE,** 26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco. May 11.

## Public Sale.

**WILL** be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th of August next, the estate called **CLIFTON** on Panther-Skin in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 16000 and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by **The Commissioners.** July 13. [21]

**THE** badness of the weather on Wednesday last, prevented a sale of the above property on that day as advertised. It will again be offered for sale on the 12th of September next, at the same place and upon the same terms as above. **The Commissioners.** August 19.

## NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from Thomas West to the subscribers, on **SATURDAY** the 18th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—**A Tract of Land, near Alexandria,** to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "Pearson's Tract." The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment. **R. MOTT,** dis August 16.

**Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.**

## Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, **ALEXANDRIA,** HAS FOR SALE, An assortment of **WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.** Consisting of

**MADEIRA** Port Sherry Lisbon Malaga Teneriffe & Corsica

## WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc, large, in cases of one dozen. A few dozen fine old frontinac. Ditto do. best wine bitters. Jamaica and West-India rum. New-England do. Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy. Holland and country gin. Schiedam gin in cases. Irish whiskey, very old. 70 barrels Peppermint rye whiskey. Cider in barrels. White wine and Cider vinegar. Florence oil in flasks. 2 hogsheads Havana honey. 15 do. choice retailing molasses.

## TEAS

Gunpowder Imperial Hyson Young Hyson Hyson-Skin and Souchong. Muscovado sugars, different qualities. Bengal white do. Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria. Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders. Macuba and rapee do. Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted) Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre. Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading livers; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder; [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars. Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes. Sun raisins in casks. Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds. A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box. A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c. March 13.

## New Novels,

**Just received, for Sale by R. GRAY.** **ST. CLAIR,** or the Heiress of Desmond; by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl. Novice of St. Dominick, &c. Price One Dollar. Wild Irish Girl, One Dollar. Twenty-five Cents. Margaretta, or the Patriarch of the heart, One Dollar. Twenty-five Cents. **R. GRAY** has just received, Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia, vol. 5th, part 1st. Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery. August 4.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.



# TRIAL

OF  
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates, for High Treason against the U. States.)

TUESDAY, August 18.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court, on the motion of yesterday, made by col. Burr, to controvert the counsel of the U. States in the order of introducing their evidence, so as to exclude all other testimony, till evidence was given of the overt act of treason charged in the indictment.

The following is the opinion delivered by the court.

Although this is precisely the same question relative to the order of evidence, which was decided by this court on the motion to commit, yet it is now presented under somewhat different circumstances, and may, therefore, not be considered as determined by the former decision. At that time, no indictment was found, no pleadings existed, and there was no stand-ard by which the court could determine the relevancy of the testimony offered, until the fact to which it was to apply, should be disclosed. There is now an indictment specifying the charge which is to be proved, on the part of the prosecution, there is an issue made up, which presents a point to which all the testimony must apply, and consequently it is in the power of the court to determine, with some accuracy, on the relevancy of the testimony which may be offered.

It is contended in support of the motion which has been made, that, according to the regular order of evidence and the usage of courts, the existence of the fact on which the charge depends, ought to be shown, before any testimony explanatory, or confirmatory of the fact can be received. Against the motion it is contended that the crime alleged in the indictment, consists of two parts; the fact and the intention, and that it is in the discretion of the attorney for the U. S. first to adduce the one or the other; that no instance has ever occurred of the interference of a court with that arrangement which he has thought proper to make.

As is not unfrequently the argument on both sides appears to be, in many respects, correct. It is the most usual, and appears to be the natural order of testimony, to show, first, the existence of the fact respecting which the enquiry is to be made. It is unquestionably attended with this advantage; there is a fixed and certain object to which the mind applies with precision, all the testimony which may be received, & the court can decide with less difficulty on the relevancy of all the testimony which may be offered. But this arrangement is not clearly shewn, to be established by any fixed rule of evidence, and no case has been adduced in which it has been forced by the court, on the counsel for the prosecution.

On one side it has been contended that by requiring the exhibition of the fact in the first instance, a great deal of time may be saved since there may be a total failure of proof with respect to the fact; and this argument has been answered, by observing, that should there even be such failure, they could not interpose and arrest the progress of the cause; but must permit the counsel for the prosecution to proceed with that testimony which is now offered.

Laying of war is a fact, which must be decided by the jury. The court may give general instructions on this, as on every other question brought before them, but the jury must decide upon it as compound- ed of fact and law. Two assemblages of men, not unlike in appearance, possibly may be, the one treasonable and the other innocent. If, therefore, the fact exhibited to the court and jury, should, in the opinion of the court, not amount to the act of levying war, the court could not stop the prosecution; but must permit the counsel for the U. S. to proceed to show the intention of the act, in order to enable the jury to decide upon the fact, coupled with the intention.

The consumption of time would probably be nearly the same, whether the counsel for the prosecution commenced with the fact or the intention, provided those discussions which respect the admissibility of evidence would be as much avoided in the one mode as in the other. The principal importance which viewing the question in this light, would seem to attach to its decision, is the different impressions which the fact itself might make, if exhibited at

the commencement or close of the prosecution.

Although human laws punish actions, the human mind spontaneously attaches guilt to intentions. The same fact, therefore, may be viewed very differently, where the mind is prepared by a course of testimony, calculated to impress it with a conviction of the criminal designs of the accused, and where the fact is stated without such preparation. The overt act may be such as to influence the opinion, on the testimony afterwards given, respecting the intention; and the testimony respecting the intention, may be such as to influence the opinion on the testimony which may be afterwards given respecting the overt act.

On the question of consuming time, the argument was placed in one point of view by the counsel for the defence, which excited some doubt. The case was supposed of only one witness to the overt act, and a declaration that it could be proved by no other. The court was asked whether the counsel would be permitted then to proceed to examine the intentions of the accused, and to do worse than waste the time of the court and jury, by exposing, without a possible object, the private views and intentions of any person whatever.

Perhaps in such a case the cause might be arrested, but this does not appear to warrant the inference that it might be arrested, because the fact proved by the two witnesses did not appear to the court to amount to the act of levying war. In the case supposed, the declaration of the law is positive, and a point proper to be referred to the court occurs, which suspends the right of the jury to consider the subject, and compels them to bring in a verdict of not guilty. In such a case, no testimony could be relevant, and all testimony ought to be excluded. Suppose the counsel for the prosecution should say that he had no testimony to prove the treasonable intention; that he believed confidently the object of the assemblage of men on Blennerhassett's island to be innocent; that it did not amount to the crime of levying war. Surely it would be a wanton and useless waste of time to proceed with the examination of the overt act. When such a case occurs it cannot be doubted that a nolle prosequi will be entered, or the jury be directed with the consent of the attorney to find a verdict of not guilty.

It has been truly stated that the crime alleged in the indictment consists of the fact and of the intention with which that fact was committed. The testimony disclosing both the fact and the intention must be relevant. The court finds no express rule stating the order in which the attorney is to adduce relevant testimony, nor any case in which a court has interfered with the arrangement he has made. No alteration of that arrangement therefore will now be directed.

But it is proper to add that the intention which is considered as relevant in this stage of the enquiry is the intention which com-poses a part of the crime, the intention with which the overt act itself was committed; not a general evil disposition, or an intention to commit a distinct fact. This species of testimony, if admissible at all, is received as corroborative or confirmatory testimony. It does not itself prove the intention with which the act was performed, but it renders other testimony probable which goes to that intention. It is explanatory of or assistant to that other testimony. Now it is essentially repugnant to the usages of courts, to the declarations of the books, by whose authority such testimony is received, that corroborative or confirmatory testimony should precede that which it is to corroborate or confirm. Until the introductory testimony be given, that which is merely corroborative is not relevant, and of consequence, if objected to, cannot be admitted without violating the best settled rules of evidence.

This position may be illustrated by a direct application to the testimony of gen. Eaton. So far as his testimony relates to the fact charged in the indictment, so far as it relates to levying war on Blennerhassett's island, so far as it relates to a design to seize on New Orleans, or to separate by force, the western from the Atlantic states, it is deemed relevant and is now admissible. So far as it respects other plans to be executed in the city of Washington or elsewhere, if it indicates a treasonable design it is a design to commit a distinct act of treason, and is therefore not relevant to the present indictment. It can only be showing a general evil intention, render it more probable that the intention in the particular case was evil; it is merely additional or corroborative testimony, and therefore if admissible at any time, is only admissible according to rules and principles

which the court must respect, after hearing that which it is to confirm.

The counsel will perceive how many questions respecting the relevancy of testimony, the arrangement proposed on the part of the prosecution will most probably produce. He is however at liberty to proceed according to his own judgment, and the court feels itself bound to exclude such testimony only, as at the time of its being offered, does not appear to be relevant.

The hours of the court are fixed from 9 till 4. Wm. Eaton was then called in for his examination.

Mr. Eaton enquired whether he might be permitted to have recurrence to his notes.

Chief Justice. Were they written by yourself?

Mr. Eaton. They were.

Mr. Wickham. At what time?

Mr. Eaton. At different times.

Mr. Burr. What is the nature of them?

Mr. Eaton. They are nothing but memoranda taken from notes, which I made of the conversations between you and myself, at the times that they passed.

The court decided that they were not admissible.

Mr. Eaton. May I ask one further indulgence from the court? I have been long before the public. Much stricture and some severity have passed upon me. May I, in stating my evidence, be permitted to make some explanations about the motives of my own conduct?

Chief Justice. Perhaps it would be more correct for the court to decide upon the propriety of the explanation, when the particular case occurs. Some cases may require it; and if any objection is made to your explanations, then the court will decide upon it.

Mr. Eaton. Concerning any overt act which goes to prove Aaron Burr guilty of treason, I know nothing, concerning certain transactions which are said to have happened at Blennerhassett's island, or any agency which A. Burr may be supposed to have had in them I know nothing. But concerning col. Burr's expressions of treasonable intentions, I know much and it is to these my evidence relates.

Mr. Martin. I know not how far the court's opinion extends.

Chief Justice. It is this; that any proof of intention formed before the act itself, if relevant to the act, may be admitted. One witness may prove the intention at one time, and another may prove it at another; so as to prove the continuance of the intention throughout the whole transaction; and therefore the proof of very remote intentions may be relevant to this particular act.

Mr. Martin. I trust that when he speaks of a treasonable intention not applicable to this act, the court will stop him.

Mr. Eaton. During the winter of eighteen hundred and five and six, I cannot be positive as to the distinct point of time, yet during that winter at the city of Washington, Aaron Burr signified to me that he was organizing an expedition to be moved against the Spanish provinces on the South Western Frontiers of the United States. I understood under the authority of the general government. From our existing controversies with Spain, and from the tenor of the president's communication to both houses of congress, a conclusion was naturally drawn, that war with that power was inevitable. I had just then returned from the coast of Africa, and having been for many years employed on your frontier or on a coast more barbarous and obscure, I was ignorant of the estimation in which col. B. was held by his country. The distinguished rank he had held in society and the strong marks of confidence which he had received from his fellow citizens, did not permit me to doubt of his patriotism. As a military character I had been made acquainted with one within the United States, under whose direction a soldier might with great security confide his honor. In case of my country being involved in a war, I should have thought it my duty to obey so honorable a call as was proposed to me. Under impressions like these I did engage to embark in the enterprise, and pledged myself to col. B's confidence. At several interviews it appeared to be his intention to convince me by maps & other documents of the feasibility of penetrating to Mexico. At length from certain indistinct expressions and inton- does, I admitted a suspicion that col. B. had other projects. He used strong expressions of reproach against the administration of the government, accused them of want of character, want of energy and want of gratitude. He seemed desirous of irritating my resentment by dilating upon certain injurious strictures I had received on the floor of congress on account of certain transactions on the coasts of Tripoli; and also on the delays in adjusting my accounts for advances of money on account of the U. S. and talked of pointing out the modes of honorable indemnity. I did not conceal here that col. Burr had been affected towards the government: I had indeed suffered much from delays in adjusting my accounts for cash advanced on the government, whilst I was consul at Tunis, and for the expence of maintaining the flag of my country on the ramparts of a defeated enemy, where it had flown for 45 days. I had been compelled to abandon my comrades in war on the field where they had fought our battles. I had seen cash offered to the half vanquished chief of Tripoli, as he had himself acknowledged, as the price of pacification. Mr. Wickham. By whom? A. By our negotiator—when as yet no exertion had been made by our naval squadron to coerce that enemy. I had seen the conduct of the author of these blemishes on our then proud national character, if not condoned not censured, whilst my own inequitable efforts to support that character were attempted to be thrown into shade. To feelings naturally arising out of circumstances like these I did give strong expressions. Here I beg leave to observe in justice to myself, that however strong those expressions, however harsh the language I employed, they would not justify the inference that I was prepared to dip my sabre in the blood of my countrymen; much less of their children, which I believe would have been the case, had this conspiracy been carried into effect. [Mr. Martin objected to this language.] I listened to Col. B's mode of indemnity; and as I had by this time begun to suspect, that the military expedition he had on foot was unlawful, I permitted him to believe myself resigned to his influence, that I might understand the extent and motive of his arrangements. Col. B. now laid open his project of revolutionizing the territory west of the Alleghany—establishing an independent empire there—New Orleans to be the capital and he himself the chief; organizing a military force on the waters of the Mississippi, and carrying conquest to Mexico. After much conversation, which I do not particularly recollect, respecting the feasibility of the project, as was natural, I stated impediments to his operations; such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, their attachment to the present administration of the government, the want of funds, the opposition he would experience from the regular army of the U. States, stationed on the frontier, and the resistance to be expected from Miranda, in case he should succeed in republicianizing the Mexicans. Col. Burr seemed to have no difficulty in removing these obstacles. He stated to me that he had in person, (I think the preceding season) made a tour through that country; that he had secured to his interest and attached to his person the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky and territory of Orleans; that he had inexhaustible resources and funds; that the army of the United States would act with him; that it would be reinforced by ten or twelve thousand men from the above mentioned states and territory; that he had powerful agents in the Spanish territory, and as for Miranda, said Mr. Burr facetiously, we must hang Miranda. In the course of repeated conversations on this subject, he proposed to give me a distinguished command in his army. I understood the second command. I asked him who would command in chief. He said General Wilkinson. I observed that it was very singular he should count upon general Wilkinson. The distinguished command and high trust he held under government, as the commander in chief of our army, and as governor of a province, he would not be apt to put at hazard for any precarious projects of aggrandizement. Col. Burr stated that gen. Wilkinson was in the confidence of his country, that it was doubtful whether he would much longer retain the distinction and confidence he now enjoyed, and that he was prepared to secure to himself a permanency. I asked col. B. if he knew gen. Wilkinson. He said yes, and echoed the question. I told him that twelve years ago, I was at the same time a captain in his wing of the legion of the U. States, his acting brigade major and aide de camp, and that I thought I knew him well. He asked me what I knew of gen. W. I said, I knew gen. W. would not be lieutenant to no man in existence. "You are in error" (said Mr. Burr) "Wilkinson will act as Lieutenant to me." from the tenor of much conversation on this subject, I was prevailed on to believe that the plan of revolution meditated by Col.

and also on the delays in adjusting my accounts for advances of money on account of the U. S. and talked of pointing out the modes of honorable indemnity. I did not conceal here that col. Burr had been affected towards the government: I had indeed suffered much from delays in adjusting my accounts for cash advanced on the government, whilst I was consul at Tunis, and for the expence of maintaining the flag of my country on the ramparts of a defeated enemy, where it had flown for 45 days. I had been compelled to abandon my comrades in war on the field where they had fought our battles. I had seen cash offered to the half vanquished chief of Tripoli, as he had himself acknowledged, as the price of pacification. Mr. Wickham. By whom? A. By our negotiator—when as yet no exertion had been made by our naval squadron to coerce that enemy. I had seen the conduct of the author of these blemishes on our then proud national character, if not condoned not censured, whilst my own inequitable efforts to support that character were attempted to be thrown into shade. To feelings naturally arising out of circumstances like these I did give strong expressions. Here I beg leave to observe in justice to myself, that however strong those expressions, however harsh the language I employed, they would not justify the inference that I was prepared to dip my sabre in the blood of my countrymen; much less of their children, which I believe would have been the case, had this conspiracy been carried into effect. [Mr. Martin objected to this language.] I listened to Col. B's mode of indemnity; and as I had by this time begun to suspect, that the military expedition he had on foot was unlawful, I permitted him to believe myself resigned to his influence, that I might understand the extent and motive of his arrangements. Col. B. now laid open his project of revolutionizing the territory west of the Alleghany—establishing an independent empire there—New Orleans to be the capital and he himself the chief; organizing a military force on the waters of the Mississippi, and carrying conquest to Mexico. After much conversation, which I do not particularly recollect, respecting the feasibility of the project, as was natural, I stated impediments to his operations; such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, their attachment to the present administration of the government, the want of funds, the opposition he would experience from the regular army of the U. States, stationed on the frontier, and the resistance to be expected from Miranda, in case he should succeed in republicianizing the Mexicans. Col. Burr seemed to have no difficulty in removing these obstacles. He stated to me that he had in person, (I think the preceding season) made a tour through that country; that he had secured to his interest and attached to his person the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky and territory of Orleans; that he had inexhaustible resources and funds; that the army of the United States would act with him; that it would be reinforced by ten or twelve thousand men from the above mentioned states and territory; that he had powerful agents in the Spanish territory, and as for Miranda, said Mr. Burr facetiously, we must hang Miranda. In the course of repeated conversations on this subject, he proposed to give me a distinguished command in his army. I understood the second command. I asked him who would command in chief. He said General Wilkinson. I observed that it was very singular he should count upon general Wilkinson. The distinguished command and high trust he held under government, as the commander in chief of our army, and as governor of a province, he would not be apt to put at hazard for any precarious projects of aggrandizement. Col. Burr stated that gen. Wilkinson was in the confidence of his country, that it was doubtful whether he would much longer retain the distinction and confidence he now enjoyed, and that he was prepared to secure to himself a permanency. I asked col. B. if he knew gen. Wilkinson. He said yes, and echoed the question. I told him that twelve years ago, I was at the same time a captain in his wing of the legion of the U. States, his acting brigade major and aide de camp, and that I thought I knew him well. He asked me what I knew of gen. W. I said, I knew gen. W. would not be lieutenant to no man in existence. "You are in error" (said Mr. Burr) "Wilkinson will act as Lieutenant to me." from the tenor of much conversation on this subject, I was prevailed on to believe that the plan of revolution meditated by Col.

B. and communicate to me secreted with gen. W. and cooperation; for col. B. very confidently expressed the influence of gen. W. the promise of double the ambition of the office, the ambition of the office would bring the army to measure. I pass over upon which took place between myself, respecting a cent of the bench. [Mr. H. a revolution for overthrowing the eastern states.] over that to come down to I supposed he had relied, and returned to be west. I was thoroughly convinced that such a project was a grandiose, as to be dangerous would require an effort to in addition to positive. as had of assistance and co-operation that the vast extent of territory beyond the mountains, adventures, together with mines of Mexico, would to him from all quarters. The situation in which the placed me in, was peculiar. I had no overt act to prove. B. He had given me no nor did I know of any person who had received communications and whose testimony mine. He had mentioned principally & decidedly to gen. W. a Mr. Alston, who was his son-in-law, Ephraim Kirby, who I learned was his son-in-law, Captain of Rangers in W. gen. W. Burr said much of Mr. Alston very little satisfy me that he was engaged; and if Kirby he was a brigade major in the vicinity (whether C. in Ohio or know not) who had much the militia and had already a majority of the brigade, who were ready to follow Burr's signal. B. Burr's signal as a matter of the people, and constitution which would rather than detrimental to the A. resolution which must place; and for the operation present crisis was peculiar that there was no energy in the general government, and that there was no confidence in the government, and that there was no opposition at the army, and the chief citizens were ready to receive him. ground upon which I stood how to conduct myself, that as respected my duty. I my lonely testimony in the the weight of colonel Burr by turning the tables upon thought any man capable of going very conscientiously under that weight. I re with myself to obtain the B. from this country, in to him, and on this I did not know my motive. I waited on the president after a desultory conversation aimed to draw his attention said to him (I took the liberty to the P.) that I thought to be removed from the considered him dangerous president asked where we I said to England or Madrid has been said in some public positive expression (in such leacy) seemed to think the pertinent and expressed so doubt respecting the integrity than I had; but his pride of ambition had over his other passions, in respect to himself would seem to perceive that the subject to the president, and my point in the shortest manner which would point said to him; if col. B. we should in 18 months of the Mississippi. The of the integrity, and at people of that country to



in adjusting my... of money on account of pointing out... sole indemnity. I... col. Burr had... or supposing me... the government: I... from delays in... for cash advanced... I was consulted... had but a short... ingloriously to... on the ramparts... here it had down... compelled to aban... our battles. I... the half vanqui... as he had himself... of pacification... hom? A. By our... no exertion had... seen the condu... blemishes on our... character, if not... whilst my own in... (that character we... into shade. To feel... of circumstances... strong expressions... observe in justice... strong those expres... the language I em... justify the inference... dip my sabre in the... much less of... believe would have... conspiracy been car... Martin objected to... Col. B's mode... had by this time... the military expedi... unlawful, I per... myself resigned to... light understand the... his arrangements... his project of rev... vest of the Allega... dent empire there... the capital and he... a military... the Mississippi, and... Mexico. After much... do not particularly... feasibility of the... I stated impedi... such as the re... zens of that coun... the present adm... ment, the want of... would experience... of the U. States... and the resistance... brands, in case he... publicizing the... med to have no... case obstacles... had in person, (I... on) made a tour... that he had sec... reached to his per... citizens of Ten... territory of Or... stable resources... my of the United... that it would... twelve thousand... tioned states, and... powerful agents in... as for Miranda... we must hang... of repeated con... he proposed to... command in his... second command... command in chief... son. I observed... he should count... The distinguish... he held under... der in chief of... or of a province... at hazard for... aggrandizement... go. Wilkinson... of his country... ther he would... distinction and... ed, and that he... himself a por... if he knew ge... yes, and eche... m that twelve... me time a cap... gion of the U... major and aid... ht I knew him... I knew of gen... would set ne... nience. "You... rr) Wilkinson... from the te... o believe that... dicated by Col.

mit any apprehensions of that kind. The circumstance of no interrogatories being made to me, I thought, imposed silence upon me at that time and place. Here, sir, I beg indulgence to declare my motives for recommending that gentleman to a foreign mission at that time, and in the solemnity with which I stand here, I declare that col. B. was neutral in my feelings; that it was through no attachment to him that I made that suggestion, but to avert a great national calamity which I saw approaching, to arrest a tempest which seemed lowering in the west, & to divert into a channel of usefulness those consummate talents, which were to mount 'the whirlwind & direct the storm.' About the time of my having waited on the president a little before, I determined to have some evidence of the uprightness of my intentions, and to fortify myself by the advice of more experienced men. I waited upon two members of the House of Representatives whose friendship I had the honor long to retain, and in whose wisdom and integrity I had full faith; I am at liberty to give their names if required, and I believe a senator, but of this I am not certain. I opened to them the projects of col. Burr. They did not seem much alarmed. [Mr. Martin objected to the witness stating any of the observations of other persons to himself. After some desultory conversation, the bench supported the objection. Mr. Eaton. I did ask indulgence of the court to make some such explanations, because perversions of my conduct were before the public; but I waive this indulgence; contented with meeting these perversions at some other time and place. Chief Justice. You have used that indulgence.] (To be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, August 25.  
Arrived, schooner Betsey, Bolton, from St. Jago.  
Sailed in company with sloop Antoinette, for Alexandria; left brig Sarah and Eliza Wilson, for Baltimore in 6 or 8 days; schr. Nancy, Wallace, Philadelphia, 7 days; on the south side of Cuba was boarded by two French privateers and treated politely; 15th, fell in with the Jamaica homeward bound fleet of 75 sail; 17th, off Curruck, spoke sloop Laurel, Board, from Saint Jago for Baltimore.  
Arrived, schooner Three Sisters, Rich from Cape de Verdes.  
Captain Rich informs that on Sunday last he came to anchor in Patuxent in company with the ship Othello, Glover, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, shortly after a small pilot boat built schooner, came in and anchored between him and the ship, a man came on board his schooner, apparently a Frenchman, told him his vessel was from Baltimore bound to St. Domingo, and made a great deal of enquiry about the ship. The next morning (Monday) got under way together with the schooner standing down the bay; the sch's deck was as full of men as could be; she had a French flag flying at her mainmast head, and boats were constantly going between the two.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, August 27.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this place, dated 26th August.  
"A report is prevalent here that the ship Othello, from Liverpool for this port, with a cargo of fall goods, had got so far up the bay as off the mouth of the Patuxent, where she lay all Sunday last, opposed by head winds; there lay in company with her several other vessels, also for this port, one of which got up yesterday, and reports, that on Monday morning, as they were preparing to sail, they saw the Othello taken possession of by an armed schooner, and stood down the bay with her. This account is so far credited as to induce several companies to prepare boats at an hour's notice and proceed after her. The captain who brings this intelligence was not near enough to discover whether the armed schooner was French or English, but thinks she hoisted French colors after taking possession of the Othello; the better opinion, however, is, that she is neither, but a Privateer; it is not likely that a French or English privateer would come up in our bay.  
"There is an order gone down express from here to Norfolk, from sec'y Smith to capt. Decatur, to proceed with all speed in quest of this ship."  
From the Philadelphia Register.  
The subjoined extracts or letters will be read with interest by all descriptions of citizens. We pledge ourselves for the authenticity and correctness of that which

has been communicated for the Register. It establishes the opinion we have heretofore expressed on this subject.  
Extract of a letter received in town from a gentleman at Halifax, dated Aug. 8th.  
"Respecting peace or war with the U. S. opinions here in general are, that matters will be amicably adjusted. They are however not without their fears, I assure you, and with good reason. I have breakfasted and dined with admiral Berkeley, and had more than once an opportunity of hearing him relate many particulars respecting the unhappy dispute with the U. S. particularly the causes that brought on the unpleasant business with the Chesapeake; which he assured me might as well have happened in the Mediterranean, were she was bound, as here, as he had no doubt but that the same orders were sent out here. The ship of war Milan, of 44 guns, sails this day for the Capes of Virginia."  
[Boston Chron.]  
If the Chesapeake had sailed to the Mediterranean unmolested, it is probable she would have been attacked there, unless the commodore had given up the men claimed as deserters—as a description of the men was sent to the British commanders from Halifax, probably with a request (which was all admiral Berkeley could send to officers not under his command) that the men might be obtained by some means.  
[Boston Palladium.]  
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.  
[Communicated for the Register.]  
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22.  
"We have, from our friends at Halifax, admiral Berkeley's account of the affair of the Chesapeake, sent on at the instance of the admiral for us to make what use of it we thought fit. It varies little from what we had previously understood—The only thing of moment we learn from it is, that the measure emanated from himself, that it was an act of his government; strong hopes are entertained that the matter will be accommodated."  
Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated July 2, 1807.  
"Captain Pike who has been some time detained in the interior provinces of Spanish America, arrived at this place on the evening of the 30th of last month."  
It was asserted by Lord Auckland in the British House of Lords on the 29th of June, that additional articles of a treaty between America and Britain had been agreed upon but not signed.  
We find by Steele's list of April, that the Driver was then commanded by captain Love; but by the list for June, that he is removed, and that the Driver is commanded by captain Claridge. [Nat. Intel.]  
There were at Halifax on the 5th inst. 12 sail of ships of war, viz. one 74, three frigates, three sloops of war, one brig, and the rest armed schooners.  
The Porto Rico Gazette, speaking of Miranda, the would-be king of South America, says, he is now reduced to the situation of an overseer or negro driver of a sugar plantation, and a great part of his artillery and military stores have been purchased at less than half price, by the Spanish government and are now at Porto Rico.  
It is reported, that the governor of Lower Canada has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons in that territory to take the oath of allegiance by a certain day, or to depart from the province.  
MONTREAL August 10.  
We learn that there are three full regiments on their way to Quebec; and that Montreal will be the head quarters of the 41st regiment and the Canadian fencibles; so that in case of any sudden attack from the United States, we shall not be found unprepared to give at least five thousand militia a warm reception.  
Lost, or Stolen,  
A YOUNG liver-colored spaniel BITCH, has two of her toes joined on the off fore foot and the mark of a wart on her under lip; answers to the name of Umba. Any person will be handsomely rewarded by leaving her at Mr. Woodham's, of the theatre.  
August 27. 31  
NOTICE.  
ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trespassing on my land near the Spring Garden, as I am determined to prosecute any one offending.  
Frederick Tridell.  
August 27. 31

Mrs. Opie's Tales.  
Being the FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, are just received, for sale by  
JAMES KENNEDY, sen. King-street.  
In two vols. Price two dollars in boards.  
THE character of these delightful and instructive Tales is so well known as hardly to require a recommendation. To the friends of piety and virtue they will be peculiarly acceptable, as tending to correct those errors in conduct and manners which are too common in the present day. The typographical execution of the work will be found to do credit to the American press, and little inferior to the British edition, though less than one third of the price.  
St. Clair, Margaretta and the Birds of Scotland, are also received, and the Wild Irish Girl and Novice of St. Domenick, are daily expected.  
August 27. eost  
Second Legion of Militia.  
ATTENTION!  
BATTALION Courts of Enquiry will be held at the court-house, on Monday, for the assessment of fines—and a *Legionary Court of Enquiry* will be held at the same place, on Saturday the 12th September next, for hearing appeals and performing other duties required by law. The Courts will be opened at ten o'clock on each day.  
By order,  
Philip Triplett, Adjutant  
2d L. M. D. C.  
August 27.  
NOTICE.  
Under the authority of a deed of trust from Thomas West to the subscribers, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Lots containing from 19 to 14 acres—  
A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "Pearson's Tract."  
The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.  
R. MOTT.  
August 26. dis  
Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.  
ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.  
On THURSDAY EVENING,  
AUGUST 27,  
Will be presented, the celebrated TRAGEDY,  
OF  
MACBETH.  
(Written by Shakespeare.)  
Duncan, (King of Scotland) Mr. Cross.  
Malcolm, Mr. Claude.  
Donalbain, Miss Jefferson.  
Macbeth, Mr. Wood.  
Banquo, Mr. Cone.  
Lennox, Mr. Miller.  
Macduff, Mr. Rutherford.  
Fleance, Master Jefferson.  
Seyton, Mr. Charnock.  
Seward, Mr. Barnett.  
1st Murderer, Mr. Cunningham.  
Messengers, Officers, &c. &c.  
Hecate, Mr. Cross.  
First Witch, Mr. Jefferson.  
Second Witch, Mrs. Cunningham.  
Third Witch, Mr. Charnock.  
Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Melmoth.  
Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Cunningham.  
IN ACT THIRD.  
A Grand Banquet Scene.  
IN ACT FOURTH.  
Cave of Hecate—Grand Incantation of Witches.  
To which will be added, the Comic Opera,  
OF THE  
AGREEABLE SURPRISE.  
(Written by J. O'Keefe, esq.)  
Sir Felix Friendly, Mr. Charnock.  
Compton, Mr. Cross.  
Eugene, Mr. Wood.  
John, Mr. Rutherford.  
Thomas, Mr. Cone.  
Chicane, Mr. Miller.  
Cudden, Mr. Barnett.  
Lingo, Mr. Jefferson.  
Mrs. Cheshire, Mrs. Cunningham.  
Laura, Mrs. Claude.  
Cowslip, Mrs. Woodham.  
Ering, Mrs. Jefferson.  
The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.



## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of April last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JACK—he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black; when spoken to any ways cross, looks very surly; has a scar on the top of his right hand; is about 36 or 37 years old, and is pretty slender made.—If he is not taken away before the 15th of September next, he will be discharged by the court.

John Snyder, jailor.

August 26.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

Joseph Baxter, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

Zebulon Robinson, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said def. Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

Thomas Lawason and William Fowle, July Term, 1807, complainants, trading under the firm of Lawason and Fowle, vs. Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest stile, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, Sec'y.

August 25.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

Alexander McKenzie, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Jesse Green, Thomas Preston, & Wm. Harper, defendants.

The defendant Jesse Green, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Jesse Green, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Jesse Green, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Thomas Preston and William Harper, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jesse Green, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

James Sanderson, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Francis Peyton, and Cuthbert Powell, defendants.

The defendant Francis Peyton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Cuthbert Powell, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Francis Peyton, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

Nathaniel S. Pierce, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th instant, an apprentice boy, named William Suthard, but sometimes calls himself Gothard Suthard, has a down look, and light curly hair, five feet two inches high—his clothing consisted of a bearskin jacket and white pantaloons. Whoever apprehends said boy and brings him home or confines him in jail, shall receive the above reward.

James Nightingale, Shoemaker.

August 21.

## To be Rented.

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

Ebenezer Thompson, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

James Sanderson, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Hannay and Logan, and Wm. Hodgson, defendants.

The Defendants Hannay and Logan, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Hannay and Logan, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Hannay and Logan, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant William Hodgson, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants Hannay and Logan, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

John Stickney, July Term, 1807, complainant, vs. Elpalet Loring and John G. Ladd, defendants.

The defendant Elpalet Loring, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said def. Elpalet Loring, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Elpalet Loring, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, John G. Ladd, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to, the said absent defendant, Elpalet Loring, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Teste. G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the First,

Leased to William Fraser for forty years, at the rate of LARS. per annum, containing about SIXTY acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land,

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of Georgetown, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with Red and White Oak.

A L S O,

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was intitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, &c. as being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13.

## PROSPECTUS OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States.

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprised in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and a fair price type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 95° west, to the Pacific Ocean, and between 36° and 32° north latitude, with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet six inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the respectable commercial towns, and at the government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two volumes, will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st of December next.

Philadelphia, June 3. (Aug. 1.)

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.

## SALES AT V.

On every Tuesday.

WILL BE

AT THE VEND

Corner of Prince and

Branch of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will

be published in the bills of

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of the

commodities time be viewed

with attention and price

P. C. M.

FOR SA

20 bbls. South-w

TO B. I.

Selected for the We

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1 half pipe ex

4 gr. calk V

July 21.

Twenty thou

PORTO RICO GRO

Black Sugars, received

from St. Tho

For sale by

R. V.

C. I.

FOR SA

BY LEWIS I

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Lewis Dock.

March 21st.

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For Sale o

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with back buildings, &c

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A commodious frame

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L. S.

August 21.

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June 23

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